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YPSILANTI SENTINEL.

A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

BY C. WOODRUFF.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1856.

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[For the Ypsilanti Sentinel.]

A DREAM OF YOUTH.

I had a dream, a strange, sweet dream,
It came like silvery moonlight gleams
Upon the heaving sea,
As fall the feathery flakes from high,
When clouds o'ertoss the wintry sky,
And dove-like wings were falling by,
So fell that dream on me.

I dreamed—(tis thus our thoughts aspire,
Upon the pinions of desire,
When we are wrapped in sleep,)
I dream'd of one, bewitching fair,
With Azure eyes and ebony hair,
Untouch'd by time, unscathed by care,
A soul both pure and deep.

I dream'd that love, the tie which binds
Without their will our fancies and minds,
Round us had thrown its chain,
Our spirits mingled into one,
Each lived but in the other's tones,
The other drooped when one was gone,
I loved—was loved again.

As glow the Alps, in morn's first ray,
That vision round my sleep did play,
A ray of pure delight,
As fades the light of day,
From ice-capped peaks, and torrents spray,
So bath my vision passed away,
And left my soul in night.

It came—alas! 'tis gone again,
Would that it ever had remained,
With joy my heart it thrilled,
When Morpheus withdrew his cloak,
The magic spell he rudely broke;
I sadly found when I awoke,
My dream but half fulfilled.
Hermitage, Aug. 18, 1855.

A STORY OF BADEN-BADEN.

A noble Hungarian lord, Count Christian W., had come to pass the season at Baden, accompanied by his daughter Helen. Young, charming, and heiress to an immense fortune left her by her mother, the young Countess soon found herself surrounded by a host of admirers. Adorers of all kinds were not wanting, rich and poor, noble and obscure, tender and passionate, grave and gay. It was a perpetual tournament, of which she was queen, and where the aspirants contended for her hand, by exhibiting their address, grace and seductive qualities. When she entered her carriage, ten cavaliers were in the saddle circling around the *cachette*. At the ball the most elegant dancers were devoted to her. They had neither cares, anxieties, nor sighs, but for her, whereat many a countess, French, English, and Russian, were particularly mortified. Among these pressing suitors, Helen selected the most worthless. The Chevalier Gaetan M. was; it is true, a charming fellow, pale and delicate, with fine blue eyes and long, black, wavy hair; in the place of true passion, he had elegance of look and word; in short he dressed with taste, danced marvelously, and sung like Rubini. But unhappily, these advantages were counteracted by great vices. A dissipated gambler, and unprincipled, the Chevalier Gaetan had left Naples in consequence of some scandalous adventures in which he was implicated. The Count, after having informed himself of these facts, desired, but in vain, to put his daughter on her guard against a dangerous affection.

Helen listened neither to the advice, the prayers, nor the orders of her father. The man for whom he endeavored to destroy her esteem was already master of her heart, and she obstinately refused to believe in the disgraceful antecedents of the young Italian. If Gaetan had not to do with a father who lacked energy, perhaps he would have become the happy husband of the young Countess, and the peaceful possessor of the immense fortune of which he was so frantically in love. But the Count knew how to carry the point either by management or force. He was an old lion. He preserved all the vigor of youth, and all the indomitable character, which nothing but paternal tenderness had ever softened. Self-willed in his resolutions, stern in his execution of them, he cast about for some means to put *sans de combat* this carpet knight, who had dared to undertake to become his son-in-law in spite of him, when accident threw into his hands a letter which Gaetan had written to Helen. The Chevalier, impatient to attain the goal of his desire, proposed in direct terms to the young Countess an elopement, and proposed a clandestine meeting, at the hour when the Count was in the habit of going out to play whist with some gentlemen of his acquaintance, at the Conversation House.

A rose placed in Helen's belt was to be the signal of consent.

The young girl had not read the adroitly intercepted note.

"Put this flower in your belt," said the Count to her, offering a rose, "and then come along with me."

Helen smilingly obeyed, and took her father's arm. In the course of their walk they met Gaetan, who, seeing the rose was overjoyed.

Then the Count conducted his daughter to the residence of one of their acquaintances and requested her to wait until he came for her. That done, he returned to the little house in which he lived, at the outskirts of Baden, on the Lichtenthal road. He had sent away his servants, and was alone. At the appointed hour, Gaetan arrived at the rendezvous, leaped lightly over the wall of the garden and finding the door shut, entered the house through one of the low windows. Then mounting the stairs, filled with pleasant emotions, he directed his steps toward the apartment of Helen. There, instead of the daughter, he found the father, armed with a brace of pistols. The Count closed the door, and said to the wretched Gaetan, who was trembling with terror:

"I could kill you; I have the right to do so. You have entered my house at night; you have broken into it. I could treat you as a felon—nothing could be more natural."

"But, sir, I am not a robber," replied Gaetan, almost inaudibly.

"And what are you, then? You have come to steal my daughter—to steal an heiress—to steal a fortune. Here is your

letter, which unveiled to me your criminal intentions. I shall show you no mercy, sir! But to take your life I have no need of this trap. You know the skill of my right arm—a dagger would have long ago rid me of you. To avoid scandal I did not wish a duel, and now, I will slay you at the last extremity, if you refuse to obey me."

"What is your will, sir?"

"You must leave Baden; not in a few days, nor to-morrow but this very instant. You must put two leagues between it and you, and never come again into the presence of my daughter or myself. As to the price of your obedience, and to pay your traveling expenses I will give you thirty thousand francs."

The Chevalier wished to speak.

"Not a word cried the Count, in a voice of thunder. 'You know me, understand! I hold your life at my mercy, and a moment's hesitation will be punished with death.'"

"I obey," stammered the Chevalier.

"In good time. Your twenty thousand francs are in that secretary, take them."

An imperious gesture overcame the false modesty which the Chevalier expressed, and he like a man who only declines for form's sake,

"But the secretary is locked," said he.

"Open it!"

"There is no key in it."

"Break the lock."

"What! you wish me to—?"

"Break the lock or I'll blow your infernal head off!"

The pistol was again presented as an argument that admitted of no reply.

Gaetan obeyed.

"It is well," said the Count.

"Take that package of bank notes; they are yours. Have you a pocket-book?"

"Yes."

"What does it contain?"

"Some papers—letters addressed to me."

"Let your pocket-book fall in front of the secretary you have broken open."

"What?"

"I must have proof which will convict you."

"But—"

"But, sir, I mean to have here all the evidences of a burglary. I mean that the robber shall be known. Robber or death! Choose! Ah! your choice is made. I was sure you would be reasonable. Now you are about to fly! You will go before me; I do not quit you until you go before me. For the rest make yourself easy, you will return late and will make no complaint until to-morrow noon. You may easily escape pursuit, and if my protection becomes necessary, you may reckon on it. Begone!"

After this adventure, which made a great noise, Helen could no longer doubt. Gaetan was banished from her heart, and she married one of her cousins, captain in a regiment of cavalry in the service of the Emperor of Austria.

FROM TEXAS.

The Austin *State Times* of the 26th ult., has the following intelligence from a friend in Laredo:

On the 4th inst., Col. Daniel Roggles, commanding at Fort McIntosh received a letter from Mexico, conveying intelligence of the escape of thirty Lipin warriors and seventy-two women and children from the Mexican troops, and their passage into Texas. Col. Roggles made an immediate order for the movement of his whole available forces against the Indians. He had sent the letter to the citizens of Laredo, and intimated a desire to have their co-operation.

A large force of citizens was promptly organized and placed themselves at the disposition of the officer commanding the scout—Capt. Selden, 5th infantry. He surprised a party of Indians on the Neufes, approach within seventy yards of them without being discovered, had them surrounded, but the denseness of the chapparal enabled the savages to escape, and prevented a vigorous pursuit. He captured six horses, a first rate American rifle, and various other articles.

The officers at Fort McIntosh are represented as having shown great promptitude in the execution of their duties. They have used every exertion to give protection to the surrounding country.

A severe hail storm recently visited a great portion of the interior of Texas, and did very considerable damage to the crops, &c.

A steam boiler in Edson's distillery in this city, exploded in Albany this morning instantly killing Cyrus Edson, one of the firm, Mr. Henderson the engineer, and Mr. Donovan, firemen. One or two other employees were badly injured. The boiler was new, the engineer was engaged in testing it when the explosion occurred. The bodies were horribly mutilated. Mr. Edson's head being completely torn from his body, and so much disfigured that he could be recognized only by his pocket handkerchief and finger rings. Mr. Henderson had legs were torn from the trunk.

Mr. Edson leaves a wife and three children. He was highly respected. The board of Trade adjourned immediately on the announcement of his death. Mr. Henderson, the engineer, also leaves a wife and three children. Donovan, the fireman, was a single man, but an aged father several sisters depended on him for support. Daniel Boyle had an arm broken. He barely escaped drowning, having been blown into the river by the explosion. Felix McCafferty was badly scalded. The cause of the accident is attributed to the inexperience of the engineer.

THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.

LETTER FROM GENERAL WOOL.

Head-quarters Department of the Pacific
Benicia, (Cal.) April 2, 1856.

CONCLUDED.

Gov. Curry, however, had brought two regiments of mounted men in the field at an enormous expense. Nothing had yet been accomplished by them, and certainly not by the regiment intended to operate against the Indians in Washington Territory. Something had to be done. A fight with the Indians, no matter whether friends or enemies, was indispensable to excite the sympathy of the nation, and especially Congress, or the propriety of paying contributions, so profusely levied on the people of Oregon, might be questioned. Accordingly Col. Nesmith was ordered by Gov. Curry with his command to march against the Walla-Wallas, where Major Chinn, with four companies, had been previously ordered. On an inspection of the horses of the Colonel's command, although but twenty days in the field, they were pronounced unfit for that service. Several companies, however, were prepared, and under the command of Lieut. Col. Kelly, a member of the Legislature of Oregon, joined Major Chinn, who, instead of going to Fort Walla-Walla, where he was ordered by Gov. Curry, took post on the Umatilla, thirty miles distant, because, as he reported, there were one thousand Indians in and about the fort. Although in this position for several weeks, and frequently sending scouts within a mile or two of the Indians, he was neither molested or interfered with. Lieut. Col. Kelly, on joining Major Chinn, moved against Fort Walla-Walla, but found no Indians there. He then moved up the river Touchet, where he was met by the chief, Pin-mox-mox, with a flag of truce. He said he "was for peace; that he did not wish to fight, that his people did not wish to fight, and that if any of his young men had done wrong he was prepared to make restitution." If he could not return the goods wrongfully taken, he would pay for them, being abundantly able to do so. When the volunteers said they were in want of provisions, he offered them cattle. He was rich in money and cattle. The volunteers replied he had better go back and fight. He refused, and with his companions, four (Lieut. Col. Kelly says six) in number, was taken prisoner, and sent guarded to the volunteer camp. The volunteers then commenced the attack upon his people, which was continued for four days, without any great loss on either side, when the Walla-Wallas, having secured their women and children, crossed Snake River. The second or third day of the engagement the volunteers barbarously killed Pin-mox-mox and his companions. They took from the chief's head some twenty scalps, cut off his ears and hands, and sent them as trophies to their friends in Oregon.

As the volunteers, having no boats, could not cross Snake River, the retreat of the Indians closed their winter campaign, except to plunder the friendly Cayuses of their horses and cattle. (See my letter dated the 12th February, 1856, to Governor J. J. Stevens.)

Owing to the severity of the winter, except those captured by the Indians, most of the volunteers' horses died from fatigue and the want of forage or grass. Major Chinn said that about 225 of their best horses were captured by the Indians. It is reported that Gov. Curry has in part replaced them with a fresh delay. In February thirteen wagons loaded with supplies, including ammunition, for the volunteers, guarded by only four men, were captured by the Indians between the Umatilla and Port Walla-Walla.

Such have been the results of one of the most unwise, unnecessary, and extravagant expeditions ever fitted out in the United States, and for no other reason than to plunder the treasury of the United States and to make political capital for somebody. It could not have been projected for the defence of the inhabitants of Oregon, nor for the protection of Oregonians in Washington Territory, for none resided there. What, then, could have been the object? Nothing but a crusade against the Indians and a long war to enrich the country. If such was not the object, Gov. Curry, instead of sending his troops against the Indians in Washington Territory, and beyond his jurisdiction, would have sent all of them to Southern Oregon, where the war raged, and no where else in his Territory. The Oregonians say that the war "is a god-send to the country."

It would, however, appear from the Governor's proclamation that he did send a regiment to Southern Oregon; but, from all the information I have received from that section of country, they have been of little or no service, so far as giving protection to the inhabitants; and yet the war has been carried on between the volunteers and the Indians in a most signally barbarous and savage manner. My information is derived from citizens and regular officers under my command, and not from any of the civil or military functionaries of the Territory of Oregon. I have never been informed by any one, not even by the Governor, of the military wants of the Territory. He has never called on me for troops to defend or protect the inhabitants from savage depredations. Although he has, as it would appear, purposely avoided all communication with me on the subject, I have not been unmindful of the condition and wants of the Territory. I have not failed, as far as it was in my power, to defend and protect such parts as were exposed and assailed by the Indians, and I have no doubt but for the indiscriminate warfare carried on against them, and the massacres of several parties of friendly Indians by the troops of Gov. Curry, the war would have long since been brought to a close in Oregon. Although the Indians are retaliating with fearful vengeance on innocent citizens for the murder in October last, by Major Lupton and his party, of 25 friendly Indians, 18 of whom were women and children, all going to the military reservation at Fort Lane for protection, and notwithstanding the massacres on the 23d and

24th December last, when volunteers murdered about 40 unarmed friendly Indians, belonging to the band of the chief Jake, who was among the killed, I think, if the interests, who expect to be paid largely for their services, were withdrawn, and private war prevented, I could soon end the war in Rogue River Valley, and indeed throughout Oregon and Washington; but the determination of the Oregonians to exterminate the Indians, which I am wholly opposed to, if not discountenance by the United States Government, may prolong the war almost indefinitely. And it is ridiculous to say that the Government is not doing anything to the war.

For a month or two the Indians in the dense forests of the region. Yet, by a proper and judicious course, the war may be brought to a close, when, by establishing posts at proper points, a recurrence of the past might be prevented; but to do this, I repeat, the extermination of the Indians should be abandoned. No doubt they could be exterminated, but it would cost from fifty to one hundred millions of dollars, besides thousands of innocent and valuable lives. Still, with all the difficulties presented and staring us in the face, I do not despair. With eight companies of regular troops in Rogue River Valley and another on the way, with not to exceed two hundred warriors in arms, increased to that number by the barbarous conduct of the volunteers towards the friendly Indians, and seven companies in Puget Sound, where there are not over one hundred, and fifty in arms against the whites, commanded by active, vigilant, and intelligent officers, I cannot but hope that the war in those two sections will soon be brought to a close, when we will meet with no difficulty in bringing the Indians to terms east of the Cascade range of mountains.

To show how determined the people of Oregon are to exterminate the Indians it is only necessary to report their conduct towards four hundred Indians, who were conducted to the military reservation at Fort Stevens, and then to the regular army post, with two companies of regulars, reported me that it took a large part of his command to prevent the citizens from murdering those four hundred Indians. I have been informed by those whose character for truth and veracity is not to be questioned that meetings of the citizens of Oregon had been held, when it was resolved, if the attempt was made to conduct those Indians to the military reservation, they would not only kill them, but all who might accompany them. After the Indians recently started for the Reserve, although escorted by over one hundred soldiers, they were followed by a citizen, who shot one of the Indians, declaring at the same time he intended to follow them and kill all he could. Many and similar cases have been reported. I regret that I am compelled to say that such conduct is too much encouraged by persons holding high offices under the Government of the United States; and because I have opposed this inhuman and barbarous practice, and the wholesale plundering of the treasury of the United States, which there is no circumstance to justify, I have been denounced by the Governors of both Territories and the Legislature of Oregon. The latter has demanded of the President of the United States my removal from the command of the Pacific department. To discover how much truth is contained in the charges presented against me in the memorial to the President it will only be necessary to read this communication. I am, however, surprised to find that the Legislature does not know the boundaries of its own Territory. Walla-Walla is in Washington and not in Oregon Territory. No citizens were there except two or three besides those attached, or had been attached, to the Hudson Bay Company, and these were mostly half-breeds or Canadians. It is well known that they are in no danger of being killed by the Indians. All not Americans, or Bostonians, as the Indians call them, not found in arms against them are respected, at least they are in no danger of being killed by them.

In conclusion, it only remains for me to notice a letter, lest it should create false impressions and mislead the public, of J. J. Stevens, Governor of Washington Territory, dated the 8th of March, 1856, and published in San Francisco. The Governor, in his letter of appeal to the citizens of San Francisco, would induce them to believe that there were not to exceed 900 regulars in Washington and Oregon, and that there were but four companies of regulars at one point in Puget Sound. At the date of his letter there were five companies of regulars actively operating against less than two hundred warriors in arms against the whites, and six days after seven companies, 600 strong, under the direction of Lieut. Col. Casey and Major Garrett. At the date of his letter, instead of 900, as he asserts, there were 1,900 regulars, and at this time 2,000. Of the thirty-three companies in the Pacific department twenty-seven are operating in Oregon and Washington, distributed as follows, viz: Nine in Southern Oregon, 700 strong, actively operating against certainly not to exceed 200 warriors in arms against the whites; seven companies as before mentioned, in Puget Sound, with less than 200 warriors in arms against them; one company at Vancouver and ten companies at the Dalles, under the command of Col. George Wright, of the 9th infantry. The latter will be efficiently and I trust successfully employed against the Indians east of the Cascade range of mountains as soon as the season will permit, that is, as soon as grass can be had to support animals—a force amply sufficient to terminate the war in all parts of the two Territories, and afterwards to prevent past occurrences, if the volunteers could be withdrawn and private war prevented; but as long as Governors of Territories make war and exercise powers, as I believe, unknown to the President of the United States, and individuals raise volunteers and make war on the Indians whenever they please, and Congress will pay the expense, so long we shall have war in Washington and Oregon Territories, it

is said by intelligent men that the expense of Gov. Curry's army will amount in scrip from two to four millions of dollars. If Congress should foot the bill some Governor of another Territory will make a bill of ten millions of dollars. I do not know how the question will be considered. One thing, however, is certain, that it is an example which, if countenanced by the United States Government, may, when least expected, lead to no less embarrassing than disastrous results.

I have the honor to be, with considerable respect, your obedient servant,
JOHN C. WOOL.

IMMINENT DANGER AND FORTUNATE RESCUE.

A party of four men were recently entombed alive by the caving in of a coal bank near Zanesville, Ohio. They were thus confined in the bowels of the mountain for two weeks without water or food, except the dinner of two which had been carried in with them. They were at length extricated by the exertions of their friends, the scene of which is thus described:

The persons who were thus entombed, are named Edgin, Savage, Pearson and Getwood. Pearson is an old man and Savage a boy of about 18 years. The old man suffered most; the boy least from exhaustion. Edgin and Pearson had families; who were constantly present under an almost insupportable agony of mind.

The work of rescue was a herculean task, but bravely undertaken and heroically consummated. It was the more difficult as but eight men could work at a time. There were eight men constantly laboring day and night, relieving each other in gangs. The progress was slow, and became slower the farther they went into the bank; so that since Sabbath last not more than a foot an hour has been realized. And this progress was interrupted by the rock falling in, and by the bad air, which put out the lights.

Let it be known that these heroic workmen were in constant peril of their lives in all the fortnight's work. Of course they had dropped up with timber as they worked in; but at times the timber bent like a reed under the immense pressure, and at times gave way. The fragmentary condition of the rock prevented the workmen from making themselves secure. They could not work without light, and when, on Sunday, they had cut in 250 feet, and were about to despair, owing to the bad atmosphere and the caving of some who thought it too late to save the men—they took new vigor and new hope, and still pressed on until Friday, when the attention of the workmen was arrested by a knocking within. They paused and hallooed. Again and again they hallooed; when the voice of the entombed was heard in a responsive hurrah!

The crowd without, on the river bank, soon caught the cheering news; and "hurrah! hurrah!" rent the air with such a joy as never awoke the echoes of that beautiful valley before. The scene just then was most thrilling. How differently it affects different men, this rapture of joy. Some ran aside in silence and tears! Some laughed wildly, as lunatics! Some whooped like Aborigines! Some capered and courted like Dancing Dervishes in their inspiration! It was a rare scene, and not creditable to our fallen human nature.

The next thing in order was to hold a conversation with the entombed. The first intelligible question propounded by the insidiers was:

"Was any body killed by the caving?"

"None," said the workman.

"Hurrah! hurrah!" was heard from within. This jubilee of the entombed was reported outside to the crowd, who responded to it by a spontaneous hurrah for their own.

It seems that the men had picked their way some twenty feet within the rocky fissure, and were enabled to converse pretty freely. The workmen warned them to retire within, as they were in imminent danger. Edgin said he wouldn't budge till they told him that he had only been in a week; that it was Friday—deceiving him, as they supposed, for his own good and that of his companions. Edgin then told them to say to their families and friends, that if they didn't get out, they were ready to die happily, having made their peace with God. Edgin then retired, exclaiming to the workmen most cheerfully:

"We'll go in! Work on boys! May God bless you!"

This dialogue gave new hope to the workmen; and they labored on until the bad air put out the lights again, when the work was suspended for four hours, until they sent to Zanesville for some hose, a bellows and some rope, by which they sent fresh air in; and the lights were resumed, and the work went on until Friday night, when it was said they were within twenty minutes of the rescue. Arrangements were all made to receive them, and expectation was again buoyed by another caving in of the earth and rock. Friday night the work again continued. Some six hundred people remained till one o'clock yesterday morning, when the rescued were brought out to the crowd with their faces covered, and their bodies very much emaciated and exhausted. Their families were not permitted immediately to meet them. Physicians were present to look after their well being, and everything done to make sure of the results of the long labor, viz, the preservation of their lives. Pearson, the older man, had a fluttering at the heart; the others seemed to be "as well as could be expected."

Their faces were covered to protect their eyes. The boy, Savage, it is said, made enquiry the first thing after a "chew of tobacco;" the rest after their families and friends. They had taken some sleep on some dry dirt which they had piled up for that purpose; but had no idea of the time that had elapsed.

Notwithstanding these men were thus imbedded in the earth, perhaps their preservation from death by hunger was prevented by that very fact. In the English mines,

men have lived even sixteen days without food. The very want of light and free circulation of air, the moisture of their tomb, together with the lack of oxygen to carry off the particles eliminated from the body may have had some effect in preventing that exhaustion which has accompanied hunger in the open air, in arid plains or on the salt ocean.

aiding COSTA RICA.

Our readers and the public generally will be with no little surprise that "Material aid" is being forwarded from this city to the Costa Rican Government, to assist in the present war upon Nicaragua.

Our information is derived from well informed and wholly reliable sources, and, therefore, we can state it confidently. The "material aid" comprises arms, ammunition and money, and men would also be sent if they could be obtained.

The operations of the parties concerned in this movement have been conducted with great caution and secrecy. The agents of certain foreign governments, so quick to detect and expose "aid" movements on the other side, seem to be entirely unconscious of these infractions of our neutrality laws.

Their vigilance seems not to extend to offenses in the interest of their own governments and we venture to say that neither Mr. McKim, or the U. S. Marshall will ever learn through the foreign consulates that arms and other aid have been sent, and are about to be sent from this city to Costa Rica. Nor will Lord Clarendon be likely to disclose the fact that his gift of 2,000 muskets or Minnie rifles was supplemented by contributions dispatched from New York.

For years the great aim of British policy in Central America has been to obtain a controlling influence in all the Central American States. England's aggressions in that quarter have been steadily pursued, with the view of strengthening her political power and bringing under her control the most available routes to the Pacific. She has robbed Honduras, intrigued in Guatemala, inflamed the envy and ambition of Costa Rica, dictated to Nicaragua, setting up pretensions to the Mosquito Coast, and seizing the only Nicaraguan port on the Atlantic side, and she is endeavoring by covert means to crush the Democratic party in Nicaragua, because that party has always expressed its preference for the United States.

It is not simply Walker that is the object of England's enmity. Her enmity is equally directed against the liberal party in Nicaragua, and whose success she should oppose. Costa Rica would not be allowed to choose her Government, but would have the rule of the aristocratic faction forced upon her as an instrument to advance British designs. This is the motive for the aid which Costa Rica is receiving, and that State is being made the tool of British policy as opposed to American interests and the establishment of stable liberal institutions in Central America.

Our government would have been guilty of a gross neglect of duty and of wilful indifference to the important interests of the country had it persisted in refusing to recognize the existing government in Nicaragua. The people of Nicaragua have not only submitted but given support to the Rivas Administration, and since England has appeared to be the abettor of Costa Rica's unprovoked assault and aggression, our Government would be justified even if it went the length of interfering to prevent the triumph of British policy.—N. Y. Sun.

Horrible Tragedy on the Golden Era.

The *Galena Advertiser*, of the 22d ult., states that on the previous Saturday, while the steamer *Golden Era* was lying at Dunleith and while the passengers were at supper, a man by the name of Wm. H. Brown, formerly a resident of Worcester, Mass., and who had a ticket from Dunleith to Hastings, Minnesota, rose from the table and inflicted upon himself several wounds have terminated fatally. Mr. Halliday, clerk of the boat, sprang and seized his right arm, when he changed the knife to his left hand and gave Mr. H. a severe cut between the index and fore finger. Another person also received a bad slash across the back of the head in endeavoring to wrest the knife from him. The passengers, at this juncture fled before him, he slashing right and left with his knife, and wounding several, though not seriously. At this period he was knocked down and the knife taken from him. There were two physicians on board, a medical aid was immediately rendered. He died soon after, and his body was conveyed to the Argyle House, where an inquest was held. He was evidently laboring under a fit of insanity.

Fatal Accident.

The *Plint Democrat* says that Mr. Marquis Deland, of Plinting, Genesee county, shot himself dead on Wednesday of last week. He told his wife that he would load his gun for a hawk which had been flying near his house, and while he was doing so, she went to the garden. She soon afterwards heard the report of a gun, and supposed he had shot the hawk, continued with her work. When she returned to the house, she discovered her husband lying with his feet on the threshold of the door, with his body outside, and with no signs of life. The ball entered below the ribs on one side, and lodged in the opposite shoulder—the barrel which was not discharged being cocked. Mr. Deland had been married but a week or two.

Nine years ago a man dropsy, and was buried at Middlesex, Vt. and it being desirable to remove the corpse to Pomfret, recently, the body was disinterred and found to have become perfect stone, as hard as marble, and not in the least altered from the appearance of the man at his death. The corpse weighed 550 pounds. What is more remarkable, the body of a girl buried by his side was wholly consumed, only a few of the principal bones remaining.

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Our stock of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS

was never so extensive and having been pur-
chased with great care. We think we can
suit the taste of all.

10,000

YARDS of PRINTS among which is a
full supply of those desirable Gds.

We invite especial attention to our stock of

GLOVES, MITTS, AND HOSIERY

For Ladies and Children.

We are confident that in this department,
we can present unusual attractions.

ALEXANDERS & BAJOUS

KID GLOVES ALWAYS
ON HAND!

OUR

Millinery Rooms

are being constantly supplied with the latest

styles of

SILK AND STRAW BONNETS, RIB-
BONS, FLOWERS, MANTILLAS, &c.

to which we invite the attention of Ladies.

We are very thankful for the liberal

patronage bestowed upon us, and if a
large stock to select from, and

Prices Uniform

AND LOW!

are desired, we solicit a continuance of
your favors.

MR. A. M. NOBLE

is still in charge of the Tailoring Depart-
ment, and we have a great variety of

CLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Vestings &c.

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR

from which he is prepared to fit you with
garments in the most

fashionable styles.

Cutting done at all times, and warranted
to give satisfaction.

FOLLETT, YOST, & CO.

Ypsilanti, May 14, 1856.

SKINNER & BLODGET

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law
And Solicitors in Chancery.

YPSILANTI, MICH.

Office cor. of Congress and Washington sts.

E. M. SKINNER, A. C. BLODGET,

Prompt attention given to collecting and securing
demands in any part of the State 16tf.

City Insurance Company.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

(Office of the Ypsilanti Agency in Hewitt's
Block cor. of Congress and Washington sts.)

WILL INSURE

Buildings, Merchandize, House Hold Fur-
niture, and other Personal Property

Against Loss by Fire.

Losses Equitably and Promptly adjusted and Paid

DIRECTORS:

JOHN M. HUGHES, - - - President.

GEO. WORTHINGTON, C. SEYMOR,

JOHN OUTRIGHT, H. K. WELLS,

H. L. CROWELL, HIRSH GRISWOLD,

JOSIAH FOGG, WM. HART,

S. L. PERIN, H. L. BRAYTON, Sec'y.

A. C. BLODGET, agent, Ypsilanti, 16tf

LIGHT! LIGHTER!! LIGHTEST!!!

A new improvement in

Clayton & Balie's selfgenerating

GAS LAMP.

THE Subscribers having purchased the
patent right of the above named lamp,
for Washington Co. (Mich.) are prepared to
furnish dwellings, offices, stores, and streets
with a

Clear and Beautiful Light.

Superior to Oil or Tallow, being FREE FROM
GREASE OR SMOKE, and producing the same ef-
fect as a

GENUINE GAS LIGHT.

The material used is converted into gas fast
as consumed, and after once filling they will
burn with equal brilliancy [without snuffing
or trimming] all night, or longer, according
to the size of the lamp.

As the wick itself does not burn the same
one will last for weeks or months. They
are not like the Camphene Lamp, liable to
explode. By means of a gage the light may
be increased or diminished at pleasure.

Finally a Better, Cleaner, and Cheaper
Light may be obtained from these Lamps
than from any other ordinary method now in
use.

Ladies and gentlemen please call and ex-
amine these beautiful lights and for a few
days you shall have the privilege of taking
lamps and testing them.

For sale at the Crockery Store formerly
occupied by J. W. Davis & Co.

Also, Town rights for sale.

J. HOWLAND, & Co.

Ypsilanti, May 6, 1856. 16tf

For Sale.

THE undersigned have in charge and for
sale on favorable terms the follow-
ing real estate.

Two village lots, and dwelling houses on
the corner of Adams and Ellis streets in the
village of Ypsilanti.

One village lot [a desirable location] on
Cross street.

Five village lots, each 4 rods by 12 on
Hamilton street.

A house and lot in Clarkville.

Twenty acres of improved land with good
buildings 3-4 of a mile south of the village
of Ypsilanti.

Village lots four hundred thirteen and four
hundred fourteen with a large and commodi-
ous brick house and good Barn situated on
the east side of Hamilton Street—for sale
at a very low price.

Fifty acres of improved land in the town-
ship of Milan, Monroe County.

A Farm of 87 acres of land well improv-
ed with a good framed barn, four miles south
of the village of Ypsilanti, for sale, [on long
time if desired.]

SKINNER & BLODGET,
Attorneys at Law, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Ypsilanti, May 6, 1856. 16-3m

THE GOOD SAMARITAN

Kier's Rock Oil,

As good as ever, as nature is unchanging,

(The healthful balm from Nature's secret spring,
The bloom of health, and life, to man will bring;
As from her depths the magic liquid flows,
To calm our fears, and assuage our woes.)

IS sold at 50 cents in Ypsilanti, by Dimick
& Foote and E. Samson. Families and
Shopmen liable to accidents from BURNS
and SCALDS, (and who is not) should not
allow themselves to be without it. It is
cooling and healing—is the best known rem-
edy for such uses, also for Bruises, Sprains,
Skin Diseases, chapped hands or lips, old
sores &c. Directions around each bottle.

It is used externally and internally.

Sold in Detroit by

G. B. DICKINSON & Co.

Wholesale Agents,
and by Farrand and Whitson, and T. & J.
Hinckman. April 2, 1856. 1 6m

HAIR DYE.

USE only the Prussian Instantaneous Hair
Dye. 1st, it is the best, imparting a
beautiful color to the hair which remains
2nd, the color is instantaneous. 3d it is at
half the price of any other hair dye as it is
only fifty cents a package. Try it and you
will be satisfied. For sale only by

DIMICK & FOOTE.

WORLD'S FAIR.

Price Churns and Butter Workers.

HAVING purchased the right for DA-
VIES Patent Churn and Butter Work-
er, I am now prepared to furnish the same
to all who may desire a good article in this
line. Butter made, worked, and salted all
in the churn—a saving of time and labor.

WILLIAM McANDREW.
Huron street, Ypsilanti. 12-6w*

A FINE assortment of Reticules just re-
ceived at DIMICK & FOOTE.

FANCY Laid and Gilt Edged Paper, for 1s
a quire at 40 SAMSON'S.

PINE SHINGLES constantly on hand
[470f] DIMICK & FOOTE.

AT HOME AGAIN

Now on hand and ready for

INSPECTION AT THE

AMERICAN

Hall of Fashions

YPSILANTI,

A. H. BLACK

Has received and is now offering for sale a
most beautiful assortment of

READY-MADE

CLOTHING

AND

Gent's Furnishing Goods

For Spring and Summer Wear.

Also an unusually large stock of

FINE FRENCH & AMERICAN

Cassimeres,

Broad Cloths,

Vestings &c.

of superior styles and best qualities to which
he invites the especial attention of all who
prefer to have their clothes made to order.

Also, a large stock of

HATS AND CAPS OF THE NEWEST

FASHIONS,

and the most approved makers; an assort-
ment of

WHIPS

both of riding and driving, carpet bags, &c.

The best stock of

Kerchiefs and Cravats to be found west
of Detroit.

Suspenders and Belts in endless variety and
an immense stock of trimmings, Silk wrap-
pers and all kinds of

UNDER GARMENTS

Mr. A. H. BLACK will attend to all orders
and warrant satisfaction both in

Workmanship and Fits

He begs leave to say to his customers and
the public generally, that his NEW GOODS

GENT'S WEAR including a variety of

Clothing, elegant, rich and Fash-
ionable,

as well as plain business and ordinary cos-
tumes, which he is now daily opening and
offering for sale, are entirely in advance of
anything ever brought to this market by any
other dealer for

Quality, Durability and Style,

the only three requisites that any purchaser
need desire.

As to price every one is convinced by his
own judgement on inspection of his goods
that his prices are as low as can be found in
this place for goods of the same quality and
style.

Thankful for past favors he solicits a con-
tinuance of the same, which to merit, will be
his special care. A. H. BLACK.

Ypsilanti, April 30, 1856. 15tf

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a farm of
fifty-five acres, lying in the town of
Ypsilanti, about three and a half miles south
of the village of Ypsilanti; said farm has
about forty acres well improved, with nine
acres of wheat and rye, four of oats, and
twenty-six acres seeded down for meadow
and pasture. There is a good new framed
house and barn, besides other outbuildings
very convenient to farming purposes. Good
well of water. Stock and utensils will be
sold with the farm if necessary.

Terms, reasonable and for further particu-
lars inquire of G. W. THORN.

on the premises. 15-4w*

Ypsilanti April 30, 1856.

PROF. HARE'S great work just receive
at SAMSON'S.

Clark & Co's Column

A. S. Clark & Co.

Are now receiving a very large stock of

CHOICE GOODS!

recently selected in NEW YORK and BOS-
TON, for the

Spring and Summer Trade

to which they invite the attention of their
customers and the public generally. Their
stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

Dress Goods

has been selected with particular reference
to the trade of YPSILANTI and its vicinity,
and are offered cheaper than ever before.
We invite the especial attention of the

LADIES

to our large assortment of

Black and Fancy

DRESS SILKS,

which they can find in all styles.

Figured and Plain De Laines,
Challars, Lawns, Strip'd Cham-
brays, Dress trimmings,
Dress Buttons, all
kinds of

SHAWLS

Including the celebrated Stella Shawl, Pa-
rasols, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificials, French
Flowers, Wreaths, and a large assortment
of Embroideries, Laces, &c. Our stock of

Men and Boys Summer Wear

is large and complete, including some very
handsome new styles, for boy's clothes, also
a good stock of

BROAD CLOTHS

Cassimers and Satinets, which
together with our stock of

READY-MADE

CLOTHING

will enable us to suit the most fastidious.
Also a large assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware, Hats
Caps, Boots and shoes,
and a large stock of

GROCERIES

with fifty chests of first rate Flour, Shilling
Tea, and nearly all kinds of goods usually
kept in a village or city.

Wanted—in exchange for the
above, Grain, Dried Apples,
Eggs, Butter &c.

Ypsilanti, April 16, 1856. 14tf

MILLINERY.

THE MISSISS COE

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE
Ladies of Ypsilanti and vicinity, that they are
now opening a choice selection of MILLINERY
GOODS, including BONNETS, RIBBONS,
FLOWERS, LACES, &c., of every variety,
which they offer at prices that cannot fail to
please. Having for some time been engaged
in the business east, they have confidence to
recommend themselves to all who wish their
work done in a neat and tasteful manner: and
respectfully invite them to call.

Rooms over Dimmick & Foote's Drug Store.
April 16, 1856. 13 3m*

HURON MILLS.

WE have fine Rio Grand spring wheat
for sale; also Oats from Illinois.
Corn at 4 [6 bushel on hand; extra family
flour from white wheat not grown. Custom
work done promptly as usual.

4w FOLLETT & ROSS.

50 BUSHELS CLOVER SEED FOR
Sale by W. H. VANCELEVE.

50 FIFTY THOUSAND Envelopes, at
40 SAMSON'S.

Clark & Co's Column

A. S. Clark & Co.

Are now receiving a very large stock of

CHOICE GOODS!

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Spring and Summer Trade

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50 BUSHELS CLOVER SEED FOR
Sale by W. H. VANCELEVE.

50 FIFTY THOUSAND Envelopes, at
40 SAMSON'S.

NOW ON HAND AND

READY FOR INSPECTION

AT

GUITERMAN'S

CLOTHING HALL,

YPSILANTI,

We have received and are now
sells a most beautiful assortment

READY MADE

CLOTHING.

AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

For Spring and Summer Wear.

THE COLUMN OF THE BANNER STORE

Messrs. Dimick & Foote,

HAVE in store and offer to the inhabitants of Ypsilanti and the surrounding country the largest and best stock of goods in their line, ever brought to this place consisting of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, and

Choice Family Groceries,
Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes,

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Stationery—a complete assortment in its various branches, Wall and window Paper—Wrapping and printing Paper, with the largest assortment of

Toys, Yankee Notions, Violins,

Accordions, Guitars, and sheet Music.

To fact we have every thing in our line and at rates that defy competition. Come, come, to

Under these accumulated offerings the soldier named Cornell died, and the others, to appease their hunger, cut his body and eat his flesh. The following is the price of School

B

O O

KS

At the Banner Store of

DIMICK & FOOTE.

We are determined to supply the great demand and sell at low prices in accordance with our motto,

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

English Speller 8d. " Bourdon 8s

Wright's Orphyl 20d " Lagrange 8s

Clark's Exes. 20d Parker's Philo's 5s

Dictation's Gram. 3s McIntire's Asst'y 6s

Welch's An's. 4s Mahan's Philo's 6s

Monteth's m'gy 2s6 Little Speaker 1s6d

McNally's g'y 6s Am'n do 6s

Davies In Ar'te. 1s6d Monteth's first Les. 1s6d

" Revised do 2s6d sons Gough's 1s6d

" Univ'd do 4s Davies 1st Les's 1s6d

" Algebra 4s Sabbath S. Gems 2s

Willard's His U S 8s McIntire's Asst'y 4s

Parker's 1st Lea. 10c Treasury of Knol. 4s

do 2nd do 15c An Monasteries 6s

do 3d do 2s Ship & Shore, 8s

do 4th do 40c Land & Lee 8s

do Retor' do 4s Deck & Port 8s

Teacher & Parent 8s Sea & Shore 8s

Theory and Practice 8s Sandwich Island 6s

of Teaching 8s His of Mex War 6s

Am'n Education 8s Allison's His Eu 8s

do Instructions 8s Choice Eng Bio 6s

Logic & Math 8s Cust of all States, 12s

Signers of the Dec. 3s Lady Wilby 3s

Democ in Amer' 16s Kame's Ele Asst'y 6s

Choice Eng Ex 4s

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

A full supply at the lowest prices, amongst

which may be found Tales of Mariners

Our World, Beatrice by Mrs Moody

Geoffrey Hamlyn, Scenes in the

Practice of a New York Sur-

geon, Life and Times

of Henry Clay, by

Colton, Flora

Linsley by

MRS

MOODY.

Beauties of the

Blind, The escaped

Nun, Gavazzi Lectures

The May Floor, L. S. Lowe,

Also a large lot of annuals bound

in the richest style. A great variety

of A'bans with an endless assort-

ment of Gift Books for Children, Consisting

of Parley's Tales, Robb Book, Lucy Books, Lu

Lu, Love Childs Tales, Arthur's Cousin Al-

lice, Dew Drops, with a variety of 500 others

all sizes at the lowest prices at the Banner

Store.

And in fact all Books, Miscellaneous and

School, will be sold at a great reduction, with

the largest and best assortment of Toy and

Gift Books, Paper and Stationery in fact every

thing wanted in the Line of Books and

Stationery. "Come, one! Come all!" As

we are constantly in the receipt of Books

every week from New York, persons want-

ing anything in the Book Line, can be sup-

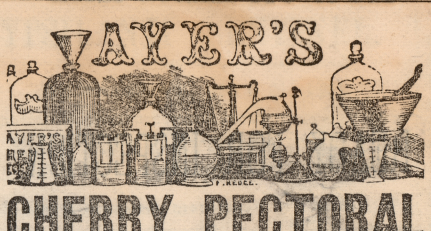
plied by calling.

Wynkoop's Iceland Pectoral.

A cheap and simple remedy for

INCIDENT CONSUMPTION.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Pain in the Chest,



CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,

BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,

CROUP, ASTHMA, AND

CONSUMPTION.

"And by the river, upon the bank thereof

shall grow the trees for meat, whose leaf shall

not fade, and the fruit thereof shall be for

meat and the leaf thereof for medicine."

Here was hope for the sick recorded long

ago, and every year adds new proof to the

assurance that these promises shall not fail.

As medicine Science discovers and desig-

nates the remedies nature has given, one by

one, the diseases that afflict our race yield

to the control of art. Of all the maladies we

suffer from, none has carried more victims

to an untimely grave than consumption of the

Lungs. Subjoined we give some evidence

that this too may be cured, and that Pulmo-

nary ailments, in all their forms may be re-

medied by Cherry Pectoral.

Space will not permit us to publish here

any proportion of the cures it has effected,

but the agent below named, will furnish our

Circular free, wherein are full particulars

and undisputed proof of these facts.

Sufferers read and judge for yourselves.

For Influenza and Whooping Cough.

Nashville, June 26, '51.

Sir: I have repeatedly used your Cherry

Pectoral for Whooping Cough and Influenza

and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a

complete remedy. Four of my children have

been afflicted with these diseases, and the

free use of the Pectoral has always afford-

ed almost instant relief.

JAS. GLOVER,

We attest the truth of the above statement.

M. GINTY, editor Nashville Whig.

J. M. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist.

For a Consumptive Cough.

Pittsburg, Feb 25, '51.

Dear Sir—For three years I have been af-

flicted with a cough, so distressing that I

frequently despaired of recovery; much of

the time I was obliged to set up all night in

my chair, as my cough would suffocate me

when I laid down. Having used many reme-

diels without much relief, I at last tried the

Cherry Pectoral which under Providence has

cured me altogether.

I am with gratitude yours,

JAMES McCANDLESS.

ALBANY, N. Y. April 17, '48.

Dr. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir: I have for

years been afflicted with Asthma in the worst

form, so that I have been obliged to sleep in

my chair for a large part of the time, being

unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a

great many medicines, to no purpose, until

my physician, prescribed, as an experiment, your

Cherry Pectoral.

At first it seemed to make me worse; but

in less than a week I began to experience

the most gratifying relief for its use; and

now in now, in four weeks, the disease is

entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with

comfort, and enjoy the state of health which

I had never expected to enjoy.

Geo. S. FARANT,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant

From the President of Amherst College.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, M.D., L.L.D. &c

J. C. Ayer, Sir. I have used your Cherry

Pectoral in my own case of deep seated bron-

chitis, and am satisfied, from its chemical

constitution, that it is an admirable compound

for the relief of laryngeal and bronchial dif-

ficulties. In my opinion as to its superior char-

acter, can be of any service, you are at liberty

to use it as you think proper.

Edward Hitchcock,

Amherst Sept. 12, '49.

Among the other distinguished authorities

who have lent their names to recommend this

preparation as the best known to them for af-



CHERRY PECTORAL

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COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,

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Edward Hitchcock,

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Among the other distinguished authorities

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S. W. SHAFER MANUFACTURER OF IMPROVED STEAM ENGIN'S

MILL GEARINGS, MACHINERY,

Steam Saw Mill Engines and

Sawing Machinery, kept on hand or furnish-

ed to order on short notice. A bill of timber

and a draft for a mill given upon the contract

for an engine. Engines and mills set up and

put in operation at a fair price, if desired,

in any part of the United States. Those

unacquainted with engines manufactured by

the Subscriber are referred to the following

gentlemen now using them.

R. H. Inkster, Wayne Co. Mich., Dr John

Smith, Monroe Co. Mich., J. V. Wakeman

Draxler, Mich., R. H. Harkness & Co. Mon-

roe, Co. Mich., Powers & Brown, Calhoun

co. Mich. G. Ramsdell, Lansing, Mich.

Flouring and Grist Mill Machinery furnish-

ed at short notice.—Window caps and Cills

columns and hoisting apparatus for store

houses, and cast iron ornamental tree guards

furnished to order with neatness and dispatch

IN THE

Agricultural Department.

He is manufacturing the celebrated im-

proved Curtis' iron beam PLOWS together with